MONDAY, JAN. 12TH, 1846. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A communication was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate had passed various bills, and a resolution with an amendment, which was concurred in. The bills and resolution have been announced in the proceedings of the Senate already published.

On motion of Mr. NEAL, he was excused from serving on the Committee appointed to exnine into the condition and government of the

University of Virginia. Petitions, &c., were presented and referred: By Mr. HAMILTON, of John Hutcheson, Clerk of Monroe county, concerning the convey-ance of delinquent and forteited lands. By Mr. EDGINGTON, of citizens of Berke-

ley county against the incorporation of the town of Darksville in said county.

By Mr. SCOTT, of N. V. Clopton and others, for authority of law to make sale of certain property therein mentioned.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of citizens of Loudoun county, for a special law for the protection of

sheep in said county.

By Mr. LEE, of citizens of Hardy county, for separate election at the house of Leonard Brooke on the South Fork in said county. By Mr. NEAL, of citizens of Wood county, asking for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad from the Potomac to the Ohio

er, not South of the Little Kanawha. By Mr. CAMDEN, of citizens of Lewis county, for a change in the boundary line of said county. Also a petition of citizens of Gilmer county, for a change in the boundary line of that county. And a petition of citizens of Lewis county, for the establishment of a separate elec-

By Mr. CHISMAN, of citizens of Hampton, for the incorporation of the Hampton Savings By Mr. SHEPARD, of R. N. Trice, deputy

of P. T. Montague, sheriff of the county of Middlesex, asking to be relieved from the payment of \$43 53, improperly claimed of him by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

By Mr. CAMDEN, two petitions of citizens of Lewis county, for the incorporation of a Com-pany to construct a Railroad from some point on the Ohio to the Potomac, or that the right of way may be granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

By Mr. EDGINGTON, of manufacturers and others of the city of Wheeling and county of Ohio, for the grant of the right of way. By Mr. CAMDEN, of citizens of Lewis coun-

ty, for a change in the time of holding the elec-The following resolutions were presented and

By Mr. TOLER. That the Committee on Militia Laws enquire into the expediency of amending the act passed February 23d, 1841, entitled, "an act authorizing the raising of a troop of cavalry in the counties of Bedford, Campbell

By Mr. DAVIS. That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of requiring the jailors of this Commonwealth to advertise all runaway slaves committed to their jails in some newspaper, of general circulation, published in the City of Richmond.

By Mr. GRESHAM. That the Committee tor Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of giving to the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery on their common law side, concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts in all

By Mr. TURNER. That the Committee for Courts of Instice enquire into the expediency of so changing the provisions of the law in relation bail in civil cases, as to require that a capias ad satisfaciendum shall issue to the county in which the defendant resides, before the plaintiff shall be entitled to scire facins against the bail.

By Mr. DENISON. That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of making more definite the law directing when jailors shall use irons upon blacks committed as run-

Concerning costs on recognizances for breaches

To change the Artillery Company in the counof Shenandoah into a Rifle company;

To establish the Virginia Armory School; Incorporating the "Ann Norvell Orphan Asyfum Association of Lynchburg;"
For the relief of John Marston's administrator The report on the contested election between

Lemuel J. Bowden and William Howard was The thirty-third resolution declaring the vote of Edmund T. Powell to be legal was amended so

as to reverse the decision of the Committee, on motion of Mr. STOVALL.

The remaining resolutions were agreed to; and the summing up of the report was amended in conformity with the previous decisions of the House, on motion of Mr. STOVALL, so as to make the result of the contested election as fol

The polls at the close of the election stood thus For William Howard 235

249

Remaining good votes 233 Resolved, as the opinion of this con the poll ought to stand thus: For Wm. Howard

For Lemuel J. Bowden

Resolved further, That Lemuel J. Bowden i entitled to a seat in the present House of Delegates in lieu of the said Wm. Howard. A bill to incorporate the Richmond and Ohio Railroad Company, being the order of the day was taken up on motion of Mr. LYONS. The amendments of Mr. GARNETT, which

proposed to strike out the 11th, 12th, and 14th tions relating to the subscription on the part of the Board of Public Works to two-fifths of the capital stock of said company, were under con-Mr. FOX moved to lay the bill on the table it

onsequence of the absence of Mr. Garnett,
Mr. PENDLETON was opposed to a postponement. He hoped the House would refuse to ay upon the table a bill of so great importance to the East and to the West. The business of the House had already been delayed by the absence of members, and he was opposed to any postponement of the subject, merely because mem-bers voluntarily absented themselves from the

The House refused to lay the bill on the table.
Mr. SCOTT withdrew the amendments proposed by Mr. Garnett, and expressed his intention of again presenting them after the bill should have been perfected by its friends.

Mr. LYONS proposed to amend the 4th section of the bill, by adding thereto the following

"And in the construction of the said road, the said company shall commence its work at that point, at or above Lynchburg, at which the Road shall touch or most nearly approximate the James River, and be completed to its Western termination before the Eastern portion of it shall be commenced; or the company may, in its discretion, commence their work at the point above indicated on James River, and at the Western terminus of the road at the same time, so as complete

it in manner aforesaid." Mr. LYONS said that the section of the Road to the West of Lynchburg would be completed telore any portion East of Lynchburg was to be commenced. There would be a continuous line of Railroad eventually from Richmond to the o; but the connection between the waters of the James and of the Ohio would, in the first in-

dance, be partly by Railroad, and partly by Mr. HARVIE enquired if the effect of the Lynchbarg, or with the James River Canal ?-Was the road intended as a substitute for the caal beyond Lynchburg, or would the canal be the West, independent of the road?

Mr. LYONS explained the provisions of the bill. The most eligible route was to be selected after a survey; yet he believed that Lynchburg ould be a point on the road The amendment was adopted.

Mr. LYONS proposed an amendment to the section, which authorized the company to exend a portion of its capital in manualactories of on, wool, flour, cotton, "and for such other puroses as the company may elect, except banking." urposes," &c., and insert in lieu thereof, and other articles, and for the purpose of mining lead, but the said company

Agreed to. Mr. LYONS proposed to amend the 10th sec-Western section of the road in two years from the my of the canal, but he believed that it would not be

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. | motion of Mr. LYONS. He then moved to hesitate in his choice. The State had already amend the 13th section, by striking out all down to the word direct, inclusive, and inserting, "When the sum of one million of dollars shall have been actually paid in, and two millions secured to be paid in, in the manner prescribed in the 11th section, the Board of Public Works may, it they deem it advisable to do so, subscribe for a farther amount of the stock of the company, not ex ceeding two fifths of the amount actually so paid in and secured as aforesaid; and the Legislature reserves to itself the right to make such farther subscription to the stock of the said company as it may deem wise hereafter; provided, that such subscription, if made, shall be made before the

capital stock is taken by others. Mr. LYONS said he was too much indisposed to venture upon a full discussion of the merits of the bill; he could only make a brief statement of the objects and provisions of the bill. He hoped to be able at a future day to address the House on this bill which he regarded as of the utmost importance to the State. He could not believe that Virginia was destined to continue as an excressence on the body of the Union, an impassable bar-rier to all improvement. New York and other estion for our consideration was, whether we should remain inactive until the power of motion shall have been lost forever, until other States have availed themselves of our advantages. If there was not sufficient capital in the State for the construction of the necessary works, we should not refuse to avail ourselves of the capital of others. One of the most important Government was to provide the necessary roads for the transportation of produce to mar-

ket. The aid of the State was asked for this carried on without the assistance of Government. He desired to read certain documents in support of his views. He could demonstrate that the very best investment the State could make would be to construct this road entirely on State account. As an instance of profitable investments in railroads, he mentioned the great Western Railroad in Massachusetts. When the people of the North were once satisfied of the bene-fits to be derived from a road, it was immediately prosecuted with vigor to its completion. The great Western Railroad was constantly increasing in its amount of transportation of passengers and produce, and at present pays six per cent. interest upon its cost. It was constructed from the point on the river, at which the produce is accumulated for transportation, and although it is brought into competition with the navigable river, it transports an immense amount of produce. If such be the result of this road, what might we not expect from a continuous Railroad from Richmond to Guyandotte, connecting the Ohio River with the finest harbors on the sea-board of Virginia. Various objections were prged against this enterprise. Some insisted upon the impossibility of obtaining the capital; others were prejudiced against Mr. Clarke, a gentleman from New York. Some insisted upon the impossibility of who had taken much interest in the passage of this bill. Mr. Clarke had been introduced to him as a highly intelligent and worthy gentleman .-Their views corresponded as to the advantages of this work, and they were confirmed by the opinions of many of the most intelligent and prudent gentlemen of this city. They had held several conferences with Mr. Clarke on this subject, and were most favorably impressed. This is not Mr. Clarke's bill. He has had but little agency in its provisions. The citizens of Richmond, interested in this matter would regard the passage terested in this matter, would regard the passage of this bill as the dawn of prosperity to the City and to the State. If the City of New York could be transferred to this place, would not the whole State be benefitted? The opinion had been expressed to him by a gentleman of great scientific attainments and practical experience, that if the State did not furnish any portion of the capital for this work, the whole of it would be subscribed by individuals. Great interest seemed to be felt in the success of this work by gentlemen at the North. He would read to the House the result of

investments in various works at the North: In New York, there were 708 miles of Canal, the cost of which was 27,000,000 dollars, and the nett revenue 64 per cent. There were 548 miles of Railroad in the same State, the cost of which was 11,000,000 dollars, and the revenue 7 03 per cent. In Ohio, there were 787 miles of Canal: cost per mile 19,000 dollars; revenue 2.26 per cent. In Pennsylvania, there were 547 miles of Canal: cost per mile 41,000 dollars; revenue 1.53 per cent. There were 119 miles of Railroad:

cost 51,000 dollars; revenue 4.62 per cent. In New England, there were 119 miles of Canal: cost per mile 10.800 dollars; revenue 1 per cent. There were 854 miles of Railroad: cost per mile 36,323; revenue 7 per cent.

Should this bill pass, private enterprise would accomplish what the State has long neglected, and perhaps would never achieve.

Mr. HARVIE moved to amend the bill, by substituting, for the section which authorized the Board of Public Works to subscribe for two-fifths of the capital stock invested in the road, cars, and

fixtures, the following: "The Legislature reserves to itself the right to subscribe for a farther amount of the stock of the company, not exceeding two-fifths of the amount actually so paid in and secured as aforesaid; and also such further subscription to the stock of said company as it may deem wise hereafter, provided that such subscription, if made, be made before the whole capital stock is

taken by others.' He desired that the control should not be vested in the Board of Public Works, but in the Legislature. The Board hereafter might think it ad visable to subscribe to this work, when the Legis lature might regard it as extremely impolitic. Mr. STROTHER said the only question pre

sented was, whether the Legislature would trans fer to the Board of Public Works the power to subscribe one million of dollars, even though the Legislature at the time of the subscription should disapprove of it. After this work was once commenced it might involve the State in the expenditure of millions. Without expressing an opinion as to the advantages or practi-cability of the Road, he must oppose the bill unless the amendments proposed by the gentleman from Amelia were adopted. The Legislature should reserve to itself the future control over the

whole subject.

Mr. SCOTT concurred in opinion with th gentlemen from Amelia and Rappahannock, and he also coincided with the gentleman from the city of Richmond as to the great advantages to be derived from such an improvement. The on-ly question was, whether the State should or should not subscribe. This was a question for the Legislature to decide, and the discretion should not be delegated to the Board of Public Works. There was an ambiguity in the bill at present respecting the subscription on the par of the Board to two-fifths, &c., which he wished to avoid by an amendment. The gentleman from the city of Richmond expressed the opinion that individuals would subscribe the entire amount of the capital if the State refused to lend its aid. The State should not subscribe to any improvements unless the subscription on the part of the State should be necessary in order to insure its construction. If they could be accomplished by individuals alone it was much better not to assist them by appro priations. The facility afforded by an act of incorporation should alone be granted. He did not object to the provision in the bill respecting Legislative aid, provided it was left discretionary to future Legislatures to decide as to the appropria

With this amendment he would vote for the bill, otherwise he must oppose it.

Mr. HARVIE explained his amendment, a

proposing all the gentleman from Fauquier de-Mr. LYONS was too unwell to enter the lists with so many antagonists. He did not concur with the gentleman from Fauquier, as to the propriety of legislative aid being afforded only in cases where individual enterprise could not accomplish a particular improvement. It was the duy of the State to construct great public works, provided bill would be to make the road connect with the means were within its reach; and it could onLynchburg, or with the James River Canal?—

ly be excused from this duty because it had not the means. To concede that the work could be accomplished by private enterprize, would afford the best guaranty of its advantages. He believ-ed, that if the whole of this work were accom-plished by the State, its profits would be sufficient to meet all the current expenses of government— The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad transports annually 200,000 passengers. If this road should have only one half this quantity of travel at three cents per mile for each passenger, the income of the road would afford a fair per centage upon the outlay. The tonnage on the Baltimore and Ohio ses as the company may elect, except banking." Railroad, had increased more rapidly even than e proposed to strike out the words, "and for such the travel. If we looked alone to the tonnage from our own State, it would be immense; but if we regarded the West and Southwest, the amount thall not exercise banking privileges, not shall it in the amount of trade and travel at present on the appropriate its funds to the formatten and on the amount of trade and travel at present on the Mr. McMULLEN moved a further amendwould be incalculable. The evidence is to be appropriate its funds to the foregoing puposes until the Western section of the road shall have been completed in the road shall have with the James River Canal, he must say a few words. It was strange that the merits and the demerits of the James River Canal should both

been deeply involved by the canal, and its friends should be careful not to appear in the attitude of enemies to all other improvements. The city of Richmond was responsible for the sum of \$700,-000 subscribed to this canal. If this road were completed to the Ohio, the city of Richmond would soon be enabled to pay off every debt it owed. He had little hope, with such opponents, to carry his point. He only designed to explain his views. He did not desire the delegation of an indefinite power to the Board of Public Works. He would propose that the section of the bill objected to be stricken out. By the gene-ral law, the State can, at any time hereafter, subscribe to a limited extent, if it thought proper to

do so. The subscription at this time, by the State, would have given confidence to individu-The amendments were withdrawn and the sections objected to stricken out, on motion of Mr. Mr. LYONS proposed to amend the bill, by requiring that the maximum rate of fare on the

road should be four cents per mile for each paslions in the purchase of property, and in mining and manufacturing operations, so as to restrict this expenditure to one-sixth of the amount of the capital actually paid in or secured to be paid. Mr. BOCOCK doubted the propriety of granting this power of investing the capital of the company to a greater extent than one-sixth of the

was made to prevent the Company from invest-ing more than one sixth of the amount of their own capital actually paid in, for the purchase of property, &c. There was no danger in granting them the power thus to dispose of their own means, when the State would not be responsible for a single dollar of their capital. There were various interests opposed to this work.—Some opposed to it from jealousy of its great advantages, others doubted of its pracicability, while others again thought that what was said in its layor was too good to The Company desired to invest a portion of its capital in Western lands which were now of no value to the State; expecting to render them valuable by means of this improvement, and to reimburse the expense of the construction by their sales. Can this door be opened too wide? Is not the restriction already proposed sufficient?
If this policy be adopted, by Virginia's not venting others from making them, she would be | and repair of the public roads of this Commonnot only an impediment to the progress and growth, , but a cancer, destructive of the very existence of the body politic. Did gentlemen regard Virginia as an invalid just recovering, that required to be fed by degrees for fear of plethora? Were they fearful of too rapid a recovery? By adopting the restriction proposed, they would jeopard the utility of this bill. There must be some inducements held out to capitalists, otherwise they would not be willing to invest their means in this work. He greater liberality from the Legislature of Vir-

Mr. STROTHER said he would not object, after the road had been completed, to an increased investment of capital in property and for other purposes. There was no danger in granting this power to mining or manufacturing companies. This power was constantly granted in independent bills. In consideration of the great outlay of capital for a work so beneficial to the entire State. capital for a work so beneficial to the entire State, they should be just and liberal in affording other inducements than were to be derived from the profits of the work itself. If this improvement were accomplished, manufactories might make up the deficiencies of revenue derived from the road. In less than half a century, such a road must become immensely valuable.

Mr. DENISON said, that the enhanced value

of the lands was designed as a means of raising the capital of the Company to a certain extent The advantages to be anticipated were very great, and there was no serious evil to be appre hended. With the present provision in the bill, he had no doubt that the work would be successfully Mr. EDMUNDS was willing to grant an act

of incorporation for either one of the purposes specified in the bill, but not for them all conjoint-The powers asked for in this bill were greater nan had ever before been granted. Mr. COCKE could not see the force of the ob

jection of the gentleman from Halifax. If the obect of this company be beneficial to the State, if t was to impose no additional burdens upon the people, there was no propriety in throwing obsta-cles in their way, to prevent them from obtaining

Mr. BOCOCK suspected that the fate of the bill depended upon the adoption of this provision. If the investment be limited to one sixth of the amount actually paid and secured to be paid, there was nothing to prevent them from "securing to be paid" five-sixths of the entire capital, and thus investing the entire amount actually paid, viz: 1-6th, in other property, and for other purposes than for the construction of the road. On motion of Mr. BCCOCK, the House ad-

### TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1846. SENATE.

The standing Committees were called in order nd reported sundry bills. BILLS PASSED.

1. An act requiring the purchase of a lot ad-oining the Public Warehouse in the city of 2. The bill prescribing the mode of raising money to pay for the erection of a new Court House

Mr. McCAULEY explained the provisions of he bill. It passed.

3. The bill for purchasing a lot to accommo

date the live stock taken to the scales to be weighed. On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, the Senate re-

considered the vote passing the bill concerning Lewis's Ferry across the Rappahannock river. On his motion it was laid on the table. 4. Incorporating the Harper's Ferry and Shenndoah Manufacturing Company. The bill was advocated by Mr. GALLAHER.

5. Concerning the admission of patients into the Lunatic Asylums of this Commonwealth.

Messrs. WITCHFR and GARRETT advocated the passage of the bill. The bill provides for the admission of slaves

and citizens of other States into the Asylums, under certain regulations.

Mr. McMULLEN was opposed to the bill, as it was likely to result in large appropriations for

additional buildings Mr. THOMPSON of Kanawha advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to lay the bill on

the table, in order to introduce an amendment, so as to provide for the reception of this class of lunatics into the Western Asylum, which he subsequently withdrew; and the bill passed.
On motion of Mr WOOLFOLK, the Senate took up the resolution laid on the table yesterday, proposing, as a rule of this body, that the previous question shall not be debatable.

The resolution was opposed by Messis. STRINGER, McMULLEN, BONDURANT, THOMPSON of Amheist, GALLAHER, WITCHER and STANARD; and advocated by Messrs. WOOLFOLK and NEWMAN. Mr. GALLAHER proposed to amend the rule, by amending as follows: "The call of the previous question shall not be in order until each member shall have had the privilege (if he claims it) of speaking at least once on each pending question,

freedom of which being one of the fundamental principles of Republican Government."

Mr. WOOLFOLK called the previous question, (which cuts off all pending amendments, and brings to a vote on the main question.) The Senate refused to sustain the previous

question—ayes 15, noes 16.

Mr. STRINGER offered the following as substitute for Mr. Gallaher's amendment: "Provided, that the previous question shall, at no time, be entertained, unless seconded by at least twofifths of the members present." Mr. S. said he would vote against the resolution, though his amendment were adopted.

The substitute was advocated by Messrs. WITCHER and THOMPSON of A., when Mr. GALLAHER withdrew his amendment.
Mr. STANARD moved the indefinite postonement both of the resolution and amend Mr. CAPERTON was in favor of postpone-

Lost-ayes 15, noes 15. The amendment of Mr. Stringer was lostment, which was also lost.

The resolution was then lost—ayes 15, noes 15. On motion of Mr. BONDURANT, the Se-

nate adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The 11th and 13th sections were transposed, on starvation or opposition to the canal, he would not nate, which was read, as follows:

act divorcing John H. Bath from his wife, Margaret D.' They have also passed the bill entitled garet D.' They have also passed the bill entitled 'An act authorizing an exchange of arms with the Jefferson Guard,' with an amendment, in tem recommended by the Education Convention. which they request the concurrence of the House of Delegates."

The amendment was concurred in.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Sam'l Clarke, President of the Court of Directors of the Western Lunatic Asylum, enclosing the eighteenth annual report of the President and Directors of said Asylum, which, on motion of Mr. BALDWIN, was ordered to be printed. Also, a communication from the Second Andi-

Also, a communication from the second Anditor, reporting the market value of the productive funds of the Commonwealth; which, on motion of Mr. MARTZ, was ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Court of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, transmitting the annual report of said Directors; which, on motion of Mr. LEAKE, was ordered to be

Also, a communication from the Auditor of rier to all improvement. New York and other northern cities were competing with each other for the commerce of the Lakes and the western rivers, by means of their railroads and canals—

The question for our consideration was whether.

The question for our consideration was whether.

The question for our consideration was whether. districts, in compliance with a resolution of the House, adopted on the 18th of December last; which communication was, on motion of Mr. LEFTWICH, ordered to be printed.

The following bills were presented: To provide for the revisal of the Civil Code of amount actually paid in.

Mr. LYONS hoped that this privilege would not be denied the Company. The flouse had refused to subscribe to the work, and now an effort their capital, and for other purposes.

Incorporating the Cacapon and Potomac Turnpike Company. Appropriating the public revenue. To anthorize constables to collect taxes, levies and poor rates, returned by the sheriffs as due

from insolvents, To incorporate the Richmond Gas Company. The following resolutions were were presented and adopted:

By Mr. WALL. That the Committee on

Claims enquire into the expediency of refunding to D. S. Danner of the town of Winchester, the amount of license on his tavern, computed from the 21st of October, 1845, to the 1st of May, 1846; said tavern having been destroyed by fire, and no other tavern having been kept by said Danner since that period.

By Mr. TAYLOR. That the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation enquire into the expediency of amending the act passed March 3, 1835, entitled an act to provide for the opening By Mr. EDGINGTON. That the Commit-

tee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled, "An act requiring the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals and Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery to perform certain duties therein mentioned." passed Jan. 17, 1837; and also the act entitled, "An act amending the said act," passed April 6, By Mr. FLOOD. That the Committee for

Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of so changing the laws of this Commonwealth, in relation to persons who have taken the oath of an insolvent debtor, as to allow creditors to sue out executions to be levied upon after-acquired property, without notice and motion. motion of Mr. WATTS, leave was grant-

A motion was made by Mr. BRAWNER. that the House adopt the following resolution: Resolved, That a Select Committee be appoint-

ed, to enquire into the expediency of report substitute to bill No. 62, reported Dec. 224, 1843, with such amendments as they may deem expe-The substitute proposed the extension of the

A motion was made by Mr. McPHERSON. to amend the said resolution by striking out the words "a Select Committee be appointed," and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Committee or Courts of Justice." The ayes and noes having been called for by

Mr. BRAWNER, the amendment was rejected. Ayes 48, nocs 74. The reference to a Select Committee was advocated by Messrs, Brawner, Cowan, Godwin, Lanier, Wade, West, and Hall of Fauquier, and opposed by Messrs. McPherson, Pendleton and

The question recurred upon adopting the resolution, and was determined in the affirmative.

The ayes and noes being called for by Mr.

COWAN, resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs, Wm. H. B. Custis, J. H. Custis, Ayes—Messrs, Win. H. B. Custe, J. H. Custe, Jayre, Powell, Dickinson of B., Burwell, Mitchell, Boak, Campbell, Miller, Turnbull, Maclin, Flood, Adkins, Winfree, Thompson of D., Hall of F., McClung, Deskins, Stillman, Wall, Cather, Pendleton, Leake, Parks, Callison, Walker, Edmunds, Stovall, Hiett, Thompson of Hamp-shire, Flowers, Godwin, Turner, Towner, Duff, shire, Flowers, Godwin, Turner, Towner, Duff, McIntyre, Taylor, Ellzey, Ragley, Parriott, Shepard, Adams, Alexander, Wade, Hamilton, Michael, Kilby, Newton, Watts, Happer, Middleton, Edgington, McPherson, Tatum, Hiner, Lanier, Arbogast, Fairfax, Dey, Brawner, Long, Pritchard, Gold, Martz, Kirtley, Cowan, Fugate, Denison, Stickley, Tate, Dillard, Hall of Taylor, West, Funsten, Goodson, Rice and Neal—78.

Nots—Messrs, Goode, (Speaker,) Brown of Albemarle, Southall, Harvic, Baldwin, Massie, Thompson of Botetourt, Bocock, Toler, Fox,

Thompson of Botetourt, Bocock, Toler, Fox, Lacy, Carrington, Broadus, Hobsen, Moss, Scott, Street, Saunders, Jones, Lee, McRae, Wooton, Patrick, Wallace Gaines, Gresham, Goare, Gor-don, Banks, Edmondson, Cabell, Yerby, Davis, Syme, Tunstall, Cocke, Strother, Lyons, Harper, Holladay, Chinn, Laird, and Leftwich-43.

Ordered that the said Committee be composed of Messrs. Brawner, Cowan, Godwin, Lanier, Wade, West, and Hall of Fauquier.
On motion of Mr. LEAKE, (the same having been amended on motion of Mr. MARTZ.)

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the actentitled, an act reducing into one the several acts prescribing the mode of ascertaining the taxable property within the Commonwealth, and of collecting the public revenue, as allows a fee of one dollar to the commissioners of the revenue for valuing and assessing lands entered on the com-missioner's books, which have not previously

leen valued and assessed.

By Mr. BANKS. That so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to standard weights and measures, be referred to the Committee of

Agriculture and Manufactures. The following petitions, &c., were presented By Mr. MARTZ, documents concerning the

application of Elizabeth Shiffett, for a divorce. By Mr. PATRICK, three petitions of citizens of Fayette county, for the formation of a new county out of parts of Fayette, Nicholas and Greenbrier. Also a retition of James C. Mc-Carty, for compensation as a witness on behalt of R. Gwatkins, charged with murder in the county of Greenbrier.

By Mr. LYONS, of R. D. Sanxay, for an act authorize him to furnish to the State a new edition of Hening's Justice, and to pay him for By Mr. BOCOCK, of William Elliott and

others, for an act authorizing a division of certain slaves belonging to the estate of Josiah Cham-By Mr. HALL of Fanquier, of citizens of

Fauquier county, for the formation of a new county out of said county. By Mr. LONG, of citizens of Randolph county, for a new county out of parts of Randolph and

Barbour.
Also, of other citizens of the said county of Randolph, against the forma ion of a new county out of parts of the counties of Randolph, Preston By Mr. BOCOCK, of citizens of Buckingham

county, for a change in the place of holding a separate election in said county.

By Mr. WADE, of citizens of Monongalia county, against attaching any portion of said county to the county of Monroe. By Mr. FUNSTEN, of citizens of Clarke coun-

y, for the incorporation of the Oak Grove Aca-Also, of other citizens of said county, for the passage of an act taxing dogs.

By Mr. WADE, of citizens of Monongalia county, against the grant of the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company By Mr. NEAL, of citizens of citizens of Wood county, for the incorporation of a company to

construct a Railroad from the Potomac to the Ohio river. Mr. SOUTHALL presented the following report, which, on his motion, was ordered to be prin-

The Committee for Schools and Colleges have considered the memorial from the Education Convention held in Richmond, on the 10th of Pecember last, with the accompanying documents on the subject of Popular Education referred to the subject of Popular Education of the joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs giving the Oregon notice.

Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia having the floor, said he had endeavored to obtain information on the joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs giving the Oregon notice.

Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia having the floor, said he had endeavored to obtain information on the prompt adjustment of the question by giving the prompt adjustment of the question by giving the notice. He favored the recommendation of the instance.

Mr. Hilliardof Alabama—to place the power of giving the notice in the hands of the Executive, this important subject from every practicable to be exercised at the moment it appeared best in

"The Sepate have passed the bill entitled An | said Committee, and they have come to the fol- | source. There were but two questions in the | his judgment. Mr. T. failed to sustain the repulowing resolutions thereupon:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Committee, the present system for the education of the indi-gent should be preserved and amended, and that any county or corporation should be empowered to adopt such system of primary schools as a ma-jority of the voters of such county or corporation may elect; and that any tax imposed, or levy laid, for carrying into operation such system of primary schools, in addition to the quota of the Literary fund, to which such county or corporation may be entitled, should be made legally obligatory upon the same: provided that the compensation of those who may be employed in teaching indigent children shall, under any system of primary schools, depend upon the actual daily at-tendance at school, of each poor child.

Mr. LYONS presented a proposition intended to be submitted by him on the subject of Primary Schools; which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Satur-

Mr. TAYLOR moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House rejecting the Southwestern Turnpike Road Bill. Mr. PENDLETON then addressed the House at some length, urging the importance of the

road and the propriety of a reconsideration.—
His remarks will be given to-morrow.
Mr. COWAN had not intended to say a word question; but since he had been alluded to, he would take the earliest opportunity to put himself right before the House and before his constituents. Last Winter he had voted against this measure, because he did not believe the treasury was in a condition to authorize an appropriation. The consequence of his vote was, that he was violently attacked by the press in his county. He was elected this session as a candidate opposed to this road. At the Convention in Abingdon, he had expressed his willingness to ote for this bill if instructed by his constituents one in the State; and it would afford him the great-est pleasure to sustain it with his vote, if he could

o so with propriety.

Mr. TUNSTALL he ped the House would reconsider the vote. He had experienced great pain at the result of their action on this subject. On former occasions he had appeared before the House as the only advocate of internal improve-ments from his section of the State. His motive for the adoption of this course, was his be-lief that a judicious system of internal improvements afforded the only means of elevating the State to that condition for which it seemed designed by Providence. The question of internal im provements was the great question for the State to consider. If you wish to educate the people, you must first afford them the means of subsistence. It is ridiculous to think of educating and refining paupers. Should every improvement be estimated according to its capacity to return a direct dividend of six per cent? Is six per cent. to be the standard required in all cases? Are the advantages of every species of improvement to be estimated as a shaver estimates his per centage? No man can estimate the advantages of education to a community. None can calculate the loss to Virginia from emigration. Go to the Western States and ask her sons why they had abandoned their native State, and they would tell you that it was in conse-quence of the illiberal policy of her legislaors in regard to the improvement of the col He wished to justify his course. He believed that the people of Virginia were liberal in their views, but they have been excited and misled by political aspirants, who had availed themselves of the revulsion which occurred a few years since to create erroneous impressions upon the public mind. He thanked God that he had never given any vote with trepidation, or with any than a patriotic feeling, and a desire to lift Vir-ginia from her state of degradation. He had no hope of reclaiming the wealth she had lost; but he desired to turn back the stream that was now pouring out her treasures, never to be regained .jurisdiction of single inagistrates to the sum of the begged parties for thus detaining the House.

He had not expected that the question would have been called up to-day. This was surely a question of more importance than the contested lection which had occupied their attention for

> fuse to devote a short time to the consideration of a subject in which every man, woman and child in the State were deeply interested.
>
> Mr. MARTZ and Mr. KIRTLEY explained their votes. They would vote for the reconsideration through courtesy to the friends of the bill. The aves and noes were called for by Mr.

some days past, at a cost of not less than one

RICE, and the vote rejecting the bill was recon-Aues-Messrs. Southall, Brown of A., Layne, Harvic, Powell, Baldwin, Massie, Dickinson of Bath, Burwell, Mitchell, Boak, Campbell, Miller, Thompson of B., Toler, Fox, Broadus, Chisman, Moss, Scott, Hall of F., McClung, Deskins, Stillman, Wall, Cather, Pendleton, Leake, Parks, Callison, Lee, Flowers, McRae, Woot-ton, Turner, Towner, Patrick, Duff, M'Intyre, Taylor, Elizey, Gordon, Parriott, Adams, Hamil-Taylor, Elizey, Gordon, Parriott, Adams, Hamilton, Edmondson, Michael, jr., Kilby, Cabell, Newton, Watts, Happer, Edgington, Hiner, Syme, Tunstall, Arbogast, Fairtax, Long, Strother, Lyons, Pritchard, Gold, Harper, Martz, Kirtley, Cowan, Fugate, Denison, Stickley, Tate, Hall of Taylor, Laird, West, Funsten Goodson, Neal

Nos-Messra, Goode, (Speaker,) W. H. B. Custis, J. H. Custis, Turnbull, Meelin, Bocock, Flood, Lacy, Carrington, Winfree, Thompson of D., Street, Saunders, jr., Jones, Walker, Edmunds, Stovall, Hiett, Thompson of H., Brown of H., Godwin, Wallace, Gaines, Gresham, Baglev, Banks, Wade, jr., Yerby, Middleton, Davis, McPherson, Tatum, Lanier, Cocke, Dey, Holla-

Chinn, Dillard and Rice-42. Mr. TOLER moved a farther suspension of the rules, in order that the bill might be open to amendments. He had voted for the reconsideration with this understanding. The rules were further suspended, and the question recurred upon the engressment of the bill.

Mr. GOODSON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Thursday next. The Richmond and Ohio Railroad Bill, being the order of the day, was then taken up on motion of Mr. LYONS. The amendment proposed, to the fifth section, was under consideration; and at the request of Mr. Lyons, it was for the present

withdrawn by Mr. Bocock. Mr. BOCOCK moved to amend the fifth section, by adding at the close thereof the following provided that the privilege of purchasing land lines of said road. Agreed to.

shall not extend beyond twenty miles from the Mr. LYONS moved to amend the fifth section by striking out the clause authorizing the manufacture of flour. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. LYONS, the first and ninth sections were severally amended. A clause was inserted, that the dividends of the Company may be liable to the same tax imposed upon any other Company. On motion of Mr. SOUTHALL, the House adjourned.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

# Monday, Jan. 12, 1846. SENATE.

Mr. WESTCOTT apprised the Senate that, by an act of the Florida Legislature, the name of Mr. Levy has been changed to David Levy Yulee. Mr. FAIRFIELD, from the Naval committee, reported a bill appropriating \$5,625,000 to provide for the increase of our naval force. It provides for the construction of ten steam vessels of war, viz: three frigates, five sloops, and two small-

the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. YULEE offered a resolution, which was

defences on the Gulf of Mexico. The joint resolution of Mr. Allen, giving the

Mr. BENTON reported a bill to abolish the duty on salt.

After the disposal of several local matters, the Senate went into an Executive session, and then adjourned.

till that day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. This being the regular day for petitions, Mr. Adams presented several large bundles of memorials against slavery and Texas. At a quarter past one, the House went into ing, Mr. Toombs of Georgia

whole controversy—one was "what are our rights," and the other "whether this is the proper dayanced nothing new on the subject. Mr. time to begin the assertion of our rights." He went on to say that ten thousand British cannon figure," and combatted the idea that terminating floating on the seas, ought not in the least to in-fluence American statesmen in the course they | must necessarily produce war. The greater part ought to pursue. His opinion was, that owing

dent as to the time, as a measure guaranteed to us Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL had laid on the clerk's table, for future consideration, an amendment to the resolution, to the effect "that the President be authorised at such time as he may deem proper, to open a negotiation with the British Government for the purpose of terminating the joint occupation of Oregon."

Mr. HAMLIN said he was not to be diverted

from his position by the cry of "war." The object of those who raised the cry was not only to raise a panic here, but a panic in the country, which was to re-act upon Congress. Such a cry as this tended more to produce war than any other canse. There was no cause of war, and the giving of this notice could not be a war measure. If we were to refrain from the exercise of our clear and unquestionable rights by such a and oppress us? It was, in his opinion, one of the highest duties of the American Government to afford protection to its citizens wherever they century the cry of an American citizen should not receive as much attention as that of a Roman citizen in days of old? But had our Government discharged this duty? No; for our citizens in Oregon had been dragged from their firesides, and made amenable to the tribunals of a British province. It was time this should stop. His motwas "notice now-at this time-and protection to American citizens wherever they are to be

Mr. CHASE next obtained the floor, and on his of all possible kinds. On motion of Mr. DOUGLASS, the bill providing for the organization of the Oregon Territors was taken from Committee of the Whole, and re-committed to the Committee on Territo-

ries, with a view to some slight amendments. An ineffectual motion was made to get in a renization Society.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

After the disposal of some unimportant business, on motion of Mr. ALLEN, the committee on toreign relations were discharged from further consideration of all memorials asking Congress o recognize the independence of the Colony of

Notice was given by Mr. BAGBY, of a bill to | Caleb Jones, formerly a resident of this cityamend the Constitution relating to the election of President and Vice President

Mr. TURNEY introduced a bill for a national armory on Tennessee River. Mr. ALLEN gave notice of a joint resolution declaratory of the principles by which this country will be governed with regard to the interference of foreign powers with the independent Govern-A number of documents from the Washington

Several private and local bills having been passed over informally, the Senate held a shot Executive session and then adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

tion of reports from committees, and the adoption I various resolutions of inquiry.

Mr. HOLMES, from the naval committee, re ported a bill providing for the purchase of the patent right to Mix's manger stopper for vessels of war. It appropriates \$5,000 for the benefit of the widow, in whom the right is now vested.

A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of creeting various marine hospitals in different parts of the Union. A resolution was also adopted directing an in-

quiry into the expediency of erecting a national armory on the Western waters.

Resolutions were likewise introduced directing an enquiry into the expediency of altering the of the U. States. A resolution was offered directing that in fu-

of all the public documents which are supplied to members. Objection being made, the resolubuted among the members of the present session.

About twenty members wished to talk at once.

After an ineffectual attempt to lay the whole mat-ter on the table, the resolution was agreed to. Resolutions were offered and laid over, declaring that the principle of rotation in office is a glorious one, and that no officeholder ought to remain in office more than eight years. A resolution was also offered and laid over, calling on the President to state, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether negotiative to Oregon has been entirely suspended.

A great number of other resolutions of all lengths sorts and sizes, was also presented and The committee on ways and means were instructed to report on the expediency of authorizing a new coinage of one dollar gold pieces. The Postmaster General was requested to give information as to the cause of the detention of the eastern mail in Baitimore; also, to the delay of

the southern mail.

A resolution was offered and laid over, requiring a statement of the date of appointments of all the clerks now in the Departments, with a view to carrying out the provisions of a previous resolution, relative to "rotation in office. At a late hour the House adjourned.

## THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, January 15, 1846. [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1846.

and (as I wrote you would probably be the case) were postponed until the 10th proximo. Mr. the Company. Calhoun's substitute, of course, stands over likewise. This action is equivalent to postponing the whole subject, in whatever shape it may be presented, until the day named for the formal commencement of the debate. I doubt whether the discussion can be entirely kept down in the Senate Chamber, until the 10th of February, for the fever of excitement is raging with such violence, that the next advices from England, referring to the question, will produce Senatorial speeches, bearing incidentally, it may be, but still bearing on our rights to Oregon. The National Intelligencer, of this morning,

virtually gives up the question, and comes to the conclusion that the "notice" will be given. The editors take care, at the same time, to make the announcement in such a manner, as to aid in The President is also authorised by the bill to have put in commission all vessels now on the stocks, whenever he shall deem it proper; and to purchase the proper naval stores. It was laid as purchase the proper naval stores. It was laid on expect to hear it sounded from Maine to the Colorado. It will come with the violence of the whirlwind-but with its desolating effects upon adopted, instructing the committee on naval at-fairs to report on the latest improvements in war steamers, and also relative to the condition of the posed-the prevention of the prompt settlement of the question. The stock-jobbing interest controls marine insurance, which will, therefore, Oregon notice, was taken up, and, by a vote of 32 run up instanter. The monetary concerns of the to 18, postponed till the 10th of February. The Atlantic cities are also under the same thumb. resolutions of Mr. Hanegan were also postponed These will screw and twist, until a see-saw, somewhat after the fashion of the great panic of Nick Biddle's making, is produced. much injury, to innocent parties, will doubtless arise; but, happily, the country will know to whose account to place it. It is indeed unfortunate, that the same parties have it in their power to make and break the fortunes of hard labor, whenever a political or financial end is wished to be attained. In the House of Representatives, this morn-

of his speech was devoted to an assault on the poto our blunder in the negotiation, we had, as it liey of "masterly inactivity," which he characterized as dissimulation, &c. Mr. Stanton of was then to adopt a course of masterly inactivity. Tennessee has the floor for the first speech to In his judgment our title is not clear to 54 deg.

40 min. He was in favor of giving the notice as a peaceful measure, but leaving it to the President as to the lime. The transfer of the peaceful measure, but leaving it to the President as to the lime. home. Mr. S. is one of the voungest members of the House. He left the District with a nigh utation for energy, intelligence and character, which his subsequent career has more than just fied. Some time since, I took occasion to call the attention of your readers to the humble early history of another Representative from the same State, Mr. Andrew Johnson. His colleague (Mr. Stanton) is a second bright example of what our glorious institutions do for those inclined to help themselves. His father, an honest, industrious, bricklayer, gave his son good principles and a disposition to labor, and sent him, a boy, forth into the eventful world. In a few short years he returns, yet a youth; having been selected by the voters, among a hundred thousand Americans one of their number best calculated to guard their interests, and to aid in guiding the destinies of the whole American people, in a cristale cry, how long, he asked, would it be before every nation would he, as it were, invited to insult press on the history of the human race in all time morning hour to day with his eternal batches et abolition petitions. I believe that it half a dozen wags should get up a petition to have him hung, the old gentleman would fight for an hour to get a

chance to present it. Leaving General McKay out of the question, and Mr. Adams is by long olds the most indefatigable man in the House. If he continues in Congress for ten years longer, the depositories of the Capitol will be too small to contain the lists of puritanical names of all ages, colors, sexes and conditions, which he will have laid on the table of the Clerk, asking for "notions" of all possible kinds.

MACON. A woollen factory has just been put up in

Richmond, 120 by 45 feet, and four stories high. It is capable of manufacturing 12,000 yards of flannel per week, and working up 210,000 lbs. of wool per annum.-[Boston Paper. We are acquainted with its superintendent.

solution granting the use of the Hall to the Colo-nization Society.

He is a native of New England, and was an ap-prentice to one of the woollen manufactories in Massachusetts. He is one of the shrewdest and best informed men who have settled in the South He is industrious and sagacious, and is destined to be a thriving man in this work-a-day world. The friends of the Protective System will be surprised to learn that he is moreover a Free Trade man; and that no one to himself.
riff law of 1842 than himself.
[Washington Union man; and that no one is more opposed to the Ta-

The superintendent alluded to above is Captain well known by our people generally, and universally resp cted wherever known. The Union is correct in saying that he "is one of the shrewdest and best informed men who have settled in the South." His honor and kindness of heart areas conspicuous as his shrewdness and business rejoice to learn that his prospects of success are so favorable in the home he has but recently adopted as his own. The friends of the Protective System may be surprised - but the Democrats Monument Society were presented and referred to of this section will not-to learn that he is a " Free Trade" man. He was ever a consistent Republi can, and is not a man to surrender his principles at the persuasion of any man or set of men. Conviction must change him, or he remains immo-vable. Would that we had many more like him.

[Salem Advertiser. We know Captain Jones well, and go the above with all our heart.—[Boston Times. Our friend, Captain Jones, of the Richmond Woollen Factory, must truly be a popular man, to have his intelligence, skill and true Republican principles thus endorsed by five newspapers, for, in addition to the four cited above, we shall add our own name, having no fear of a protest.

We have been through this fine establishment, and are glad to refer to it, as another striking evidence of Richmond manufacturing enterprize .-The machinery is complete, and of most ingenious sider the propriety of reporting a bill to diminish the influence of the patronage of the Executive weigh, and we wish full success to the energetic weigh, and we wish full success to the energetic managers. We presume many of our legislators ture the Reporters shall be furnished with a copy have never seen so large an establishment in successful operation; a visit to Coptain Jones' department would be full of interest; and we do not go too far when we say, that he would be glad A very stormy scene took place upon a resolu-ion providing that the extra copies of Freehighly improved machinery, almost made perfect mont's report relative to Oregon, printed for the highly improved machinery, almost made perfect use of the members at the last session, be distriby the latest wonderful specimens of Yankee in-

We subjoin a sketch of the establishment, which was furnished to us some weeks since: The following is a brief outline of the history of the new Woollen Factory, situated on the

property of Messis, Haxall, Brothers & Co. The excavation was commenced on the 2nd day of April, 1845, and was executed by Mr. Purcell. The stone work was executed in a faithful and workmanlike manner by Messrs. D. & N. C. Green; the brick work by Messrs. Beazley & Quarles, in a manner highly creditable to ley & Quaries, in a manner highly creditable to them, and was completed agreeably to contract. The water wheel, by Mr. Joseph Hooper, is one of the most substantial in the State. The wood work on the building, together with the fulling stocks, and some considerable portion of the light machinery, was executed in a most faultul and workmanlike manner by Mr. Joseph P. Jones. The tin work on the roof, by Messrs, D. & C. R. Weller, is one of the best pieces of workmanship extant. The iron work for water wheel, shafting and geering for the mill, by Mr. Jacob F. Barnes, is probably unsurpassed in the United States. The painting was faithfully executed by Mr. Wm. C. Freeman. The principal portion of the machinery, containing all the recent improve-ments, was built by Mr. Henry Goulding and Messrs. Phelps and Bickford, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and it is only necessary to ree it at work to be satisfied that they not only knew, but have done their duty in a most faithful and factory manner. The Factory is 120 by 45 feet, olur stories high, and contains six complete sets of woollen machinery, capable of manufacturing nine thousand yards per week of the best flannels and was ready for operation in seven months from the commencement of the foundation. All of the above work was under the immediate di-The Oregon resolutions of Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, came up in the Senate this morning, rection of Mr. Caleb Jones, the Agent, and Mr John Howarth, the General Superintendent of

GOOD NEWS! We are rejoiced at being enabled to announce, that the House of Delegates vesterday reconsidered the Southwestern Road Bill, by a vote of near two to one. Our readers will recollect that this bill was rejected some three weeks since, by a few votes, (five.) We hope that the Legislatura have not taken it up, simply to defeat it again.— Virginia legislators will scarcely be guilly of such child's play. They ought not to "breathe the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the

notification to appear in some of the public prints, and request that it will be considered, as addressed to each of you, individually.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12, 1846. Dear Sir: A Joint Committee has been appointed by the two Houses of the General Assembly, and charged with the duty of visiting the quire the presence of those who have been charged with its administration. I, therefore, consider it my duty to request you to attend a meeting of the Board of Visiters, to be held at the University on Monday, the 19th instant, for

Very respectfully, yours, JOSEPH C. CABELL, Rect r.

To the Visiters of the University of Virginia. RICHMOND, Jan. 13, 1846. The Circular hereunto annexed, was forwarded to you on the day of its date, the copy for each member being sent by the mail, and directed to the place where he was then supposed to be. But to guard against a possible miscarriage or misdi-rection, I deem it advisable to cause this general

Very respectfully, yours, JOSEPH C. CABELL, Rector.

University, and of investigating its present condition and management. The enquiry about to be made, is one of the highest interest to the Institution, and to be full and satisfactory, will rethe purpose of being in readiness to give to the mmittee of the Legislature such information as it may be in the power of the Board to Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the Com-

-, Visiters of the University of